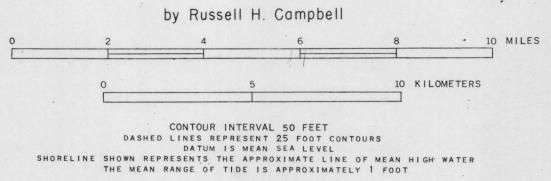
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH
THE U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPLANATION Unconsolidated deposits Tupik Formation Fortress Mountain(?) Formation Kogruk(?) Formation MISSISSIPPIAN In some areas of poor exposure, or where lithologic differences are too indistinct to map separately, the upper part of the Kogruk(?) locally Kisimilok Formation includes beds of the Tupik Formation KJt Lisburne Group, undifferentiated Telavirak Formation Nasorak Formation КЈо Ogotoruk Formation Sedimentary rocks, undivided Includes mudstone, sandstone, and limestone Shublik Formation (Triassic)
and Siksikpuk Formation (Permian),
undifferentiated Contact Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where gradational or inferred; dotted where concealed; no line where based on subjective interpretation High-angle faults, showing dip Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed. Showing relative horizontal or vertical movement; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side Thrust fault, showing dip Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed. Sawteeth on upper plate Hypothetical thrust fault Dotted where concealed. Open sawteeth on probable upper plate Anticline, showing trace of axial plane Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed Overturned anticline, showing trace of axial plane Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed Syncline, showing trace of axial plane Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed Overturned syncline, showing trace of axial plane Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; ARCTIC OCEAN dotted where concealed Plunge of minor anticline Plunge of minor syncline Compiled from USGS published edition of Army Map Service Point Hope A-2 quadrangle (1:63,360) and from Army Map Service manuscript maps of Point Hope A-1, B-1, and B-2 quadrangles (1:50,000) Geology by R. H. Campbell, Reuben Kachadoorian, C. L. Sainsbury and D. W. Scholl, 1958; R. H. Campbell and D. R. Currey, 1959 and 1960 4.FA Plunge of fold axis Horizontal fold axis Transverse Mercator Projection (Includes drag folds, chevron folds, 1927 North America Datum and others too tightly folded to show individual axes separately) APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1960 Strike and dip of beds Tops of beds known from sedimentary structures or stratigraphic sequence; top assumed in 5,000 Feet SE NW 5,000 some places where direct evidence is lacking AKOVIKNAKFAULT Sea Level -Strike and dip of overturned beds Tops of beds known from sedimentary structures or stratigraphic sequence 5,000 5,000 -10,000 -ANGMAKROK FAULT Strike of vertical beds 15,000 Approximate strike and dip direction Interpreted from rubble outcrop patterns either . 20,000 20,000 -GEOLOGIC MAP AND STRUCTURE SECTIONS OF THE OGOTORUK CREEK AREA AND VICINITY by Russell H. Campbell



PROPERTY OF DGGS LIBRARY

MAR 3 1965
Div. Mines & Minerals

23-9